

NIGHT EXTRA

Kaiser Shorn of Power, Germany Insists in New Note to U. S.; Alsace-Lorraine, Rhine Cities and Foe's Navy Are Wilson's Terms

POWER DICTATOR NEEDED FOR CITY, SAYS ENGINEER

J. Franklin Stevens Declares One Man Could Solve Problem

SCOFFS AT TRIGG TALK Declares He Apparently Didn't Know What He Was Talking About

Creation of a Federal administrator is the only effective means of clarifying the electric-power situation in Philadelphia, according to J. Franklin Stevens, president of the Engineers' Club and district chairman for southeastern Pennsylvania for the power division of the State fuel administration.

There is sufficient power in Philadelphia if only it were equitably distributed. Mr. Stevens contends, but the fact that four different men have been charged with the task of controlling distribution has prevented any accomplishment along this line.

Competent administrator, clothed with sufficient authority, Mr. Stevens holds, could avert all danger of a current shortage and the almost equally great danger of blocking industrial expansion of the city by prolonging the present disputes over electricity.

Mr. Stevens takes issue with the assertion of Ernest T. Trigg, regional adviser of the war industries board, that instead of a shortage, Philadelphia has a surplus of current. Mr. Trigg's statement of conditions, he declares, is absurd to any one who knows anything about electricity.

Mr. Trigg's assertions, as quoted in the morning papers, are so incorrect as to be absurd to an electrical engineer or even an intelligent layman, he said. He says there is a surplus of from 15,000 to 20,000 kilowatt hours. This means nothing. A kilowatt hour is not a measure of power, but of rate of consumption.

A large plant, such as Midvale, having an installed load of 15,000 kilowatt hours, would consume electricity at the rate of 15,000 kilowatts an hour.

Again, he says this "surplus" equals about one half a generating unit. This is as lucid as to say it equals half a piece of cheese. Generating units in Philadelphia range all the way from 500 to 30,000 units.

"I cannot understand how Mr. Trigg could have made such incorrect assertions. Of course, I do not expect him to be an electrical engineer. But he was in conference with experts for two days and certainly must have understood the situation at the end of that time.

The conference was presided over by Mr. Malbie, who was first assistant chief engineer in the building of the Panama Canal. Mr. Malbie's report, which Mr. Trigg must have points out that a total of 47,000 kilowatts additional power will be required in Philadelphia and about next April. This includes 29,000 additional kilowatts for Hog Island and 18,000 additional for Midvale and 3900 for sundry users.

Accidents Will Occur The total capacity of the Philadelphia Electric Company's present equipment is more than 200,000 kilowatts, which is sufficient to care for all their present contracts, except in the event of a breakdown. That such breakdowns do sometimes occur is evidenced by the fact that the Schuylkill station about fourteen months ago, which temporarily reduced the capacity by 30,000 kilowatts.

Private plants in the city have a total capacity about equal to that of the Philadelphia Electric Company; but they do not produce to 100 percent of capacity. This is due to the superior efficiency of the operation of the company's plants. Some private power plants exist which are not operated at all because their owners have found it more satisfactory to purchase current. These idle plants and the plants which do not now produce all the current of which they are capable, would be made to save the situation if the Government were to appoint a power administrator and give him full authority.

Honor Roll for City and District Today

KILLED IN ACTION: LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN BULLOCK, 38th Infantry, (Previously reported missing.) EDWIN THORP VAN DUSEN, 51st Infantry, (Previously reported missing.)

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED: PRIVATE JOSEPH KAUBY, (No home address given, but next of kin is listed as Mrs. J. Kauby, Philadelphia Postoffice.)

DEED OF DISEASE: LIEUTENANT FRANK C. LOGUE, 38th Infantry, (Previously reported missing.) SERGEANT JOHN J. GOLDEN, 125 West 10th St., (Previously reported missing.)

WOUNDED SEVERELY: LIEUTENANT FRANK ADAMS, 2114 North 10th St., (Previously reported missing.) SERGEANT EDON R. KIRSCHRE, 3141 Avondale Ave., (Previously reported missing.)

WOUNDED DEGREE UNDETERMINED: SERGEANT GEORGE R. CUSHING, 38th Infantry, (Previously reported missing.) SERGEANT JOHN J. QUINDORF, 5311 Walnut St., (Previously reported missing.)

MISSING: PRIVATE WALTER BURBAUER, 42nd Infantry, (Previously reported missing.) PRIVATE W. A. SADLER, 34 North 10th St., (Previously reported missing.)

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED: LIEUTENANT OLIVER C. WEISER, 38th Infantry, (Previously reported missing.) SERGEANT A. H. RITSON, 38th Infantry, (Previously reported missing.)

DIAZ PURSUES RETIRING FOE; SEIZES 25,000

Italians Crush Last Austrian Line East of Piave. Take 200 Guns

OHIANS CROSS RIVER; READY FOR BATTLE

Venetian Plain Lines Cut. French and Americans in Drive on Aisne

PIERCE SUPPORT SYSTEM

Plunge Near Rethel Imperils Aisne Defenses—Debeney Gains Around Guise

By the United Press With the Italian Armies in the Field, Oct. 30.

The Italian and British armies, completely piercing the Austrians' last line of resistance, are advancing rapidly eastward between the two railway lines feeding the Austrians on the Piave front. They have cut all lines of communications on the Venetian plains.

(The two lines of railway run from Treviso to Casarsa, thirty-five miles northeast of Treviso. The northern line crosses the battlefield at Conegliano; the southern at San Dona di Piave.)

The Italians have taken 25,000 prisoners and more than 200 guns in their present offensive. The total Austrian casualties are more than 40,000.

The Allied advance continues on the whole fifty-mile front from the Brenta to the Treviso-Oderzo railway. Progress is greatly accentuated on the right flank, north of Treviso.

American troops, comprising Ohio units, have crossed the Piave and are ready to take up the advance with their Italian and British comrades.

More than a hundred villages and communities east of the Piave have been liberated.

FRENCH AND U. S. TROOPS PIERCE LINES ON AISNE

Penetrate Deeply Into German Positions in Drive Above Rethel

By the Associated Press Paris, Oct. 30.—General Debeney's First army has gained new successes in the encircling of Guise, according to the official statement from the War Office today.

French and American troops, attacking northwest of Rethel on the Aisne, have penetrated deeply into the German positions, at many points reaching the support lines, which were almost empty of defenders.

NEW YEAR PARADE WILL BE OMITTED BECAUSE OF WAR

Shooters Too Busy Shooting the Boches and Councils Will Make No Appropriation

There will be no mummers' parade on Broad street next New Year's Day. No appropriation will be made by Councils and none but unofficial, sectional processions will be held.

PRAGUE YIELDS; CAPITAL NOW IN HANDS OF CZECHS

National Committee Takes Over Government Functions of Bohemia State

GARRISON SURRENDERS Austrian Imperial Symbols Torn Down—Budapest in State of Siege

By the Associated Press Prague, Oct. 30.—The Czech National Committee took over the functions of the local government in Prague, the Bohemian capital, on Monday, marking the final step in its successful revolution.

The Austrian imperial symbols were removed from various buildings and imperial proclamations torn down. The city officials have taken an oath of fidelity to the Czech State.

During Monday night the general commanding the Prague garrison and his staff placed the entire armed forces in the city at the disposal of the Czech National Committee.

Paris, Oct. 30 (Havas).—The Czechoslovak Council of State has decided to make Pressburg the capital of Slovakia according to the newspapers here.

Pressburg is situated on the north bank of the Danube, thirty-four miles southeast of Vienna. It is beautifully located near the western extremity of the Carpathians and is one of the finest cities in Hungary.

Students in the city have formed a council to co-operate with the Magyar national council.

London, Oct. 30.—The ferment in Budapest is becoming chronic, it is indicated in reports from Zurich and Copenhagen.

Street fighting, in which machine guns are employed, is common, and many have been killed and injured. Great demonstrations were organized hourly yesterday. There were frequent violent combats, generally between loyal soldiers and students.

The Chronicle and Daily News suggest the trouble perhaps is the beginning of a revolution against the Hapsburgs. It is reported that Emperor Karl's opposition to Count Karoly's proposition for a majority coalition touched off the recent outbreaks.

LEAVE ENEMY HELPLESS, AIM OF PRESIDENT

Complete Harmony Among Allies for Armistice on Military Lines

TRUCE TO RESTORE FRENCH PROVINCES Kaiser Changes Ambition. Now Wants to Be God's Vice President

ACCEPTANCE EXPECTED Austrian Note Likely to Be Sent to Versailles Council Today

Censor Cuts Wires From Versailles

Paris, Oct. 30.—The meagerness of news during this important period in Paris is due to the strictness of the censorship.

The foregoing relates to the proceedings of the Inter-Allied council at which the terms of the armistice to be submitted to Germany are being formulated.

In addition to the strict censorship, dispatches are being held on account of the congestion of the cables by the exchange of communications between the United States Government and its representatives at the Inter-Allied conference.

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co. Washington, Oct. 30.

The terms of the armistice will include not only the dismantlement of the German fleet, the surrender of the submarines and the occupation of the fortified towns of the Rhine and probably Heligoland, but also the immediate evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine. That is to say, they will include all of these things if the Allied view of the military necessities of an armistice should agree with the one held by the Administration here.

There appears to be no disposition, however, on the part of Washington to force its views upon the Allies in the council now being held in Versailles. It is held here that the question of granting an armistice is largely a military question and all such questions have been predominantly questions for the Allies to settle, because of their greater military experience and because of the command of the inter-Allied forces is in Allied hands.

It is pointed out that the whole central combination has fallen to pieces, that Austria is ready to surrender, that Ludendorff, the brains of the military party has been beaten in Germany and forced to retire from his position of quartermaster general and that the Kaiser shows every sign of readiness to make any concession necessary to save himself or his dynasty.

"Once he was candidate for the job of God's representative on earth and now he wants to be vice president," one man expressed.

It was learned here today that there are good reasons for believing that there has been a material collapse in Germany, as well as a collapse of morale. In the summer, Germany was firing shells which bore a date of very recent manufacture, showing that her army was living on a hand-to-mouth basis. She is known to have been for a long time short of essential materials and what appears to have happened is that the speeding up of war this summer has exhausted her capacity to produce munitions and the materials for munitions.

Germany gambled all upon the success of her great drives in the spring. She reserves of men and her reserves of materials. It was victory at once or nothing. Where Germany miscalculated was in not supposing that in case the drives failed, the Allies would be able to take up the war and force it at top speed for the rest of the year. Germany counted upon retaining her reserves of men and her reserves of materials. In this way she could slow up fighting when shells were lacking and take her own time to accumulate a supply.

REPORT KAISER WILL QUIT TODAY

Copenhagen, Oct. 30.—Following a meeting at Berlin of the leaders of the German federated States, the Kaiser considers his position hopeless, and is prepared to abdicate, according to a late report received here. Travelers arriving here from Berlin say a definite statement regarding a possible abdication of the Kaiser will be forthcoming today.

"TYPICAL INFLUENZA WEATHER" IN NEW YORK NEW ORK, Oct. 30.—Two days of unseasonable warmth and recurrent fog in this city have made "typical influenza weather" the health department stated today in reporting another increase in the number of new cases of Spanish influenza and pneumonia.

BOLSHEVIKI REPORTED PLANNING MASSACRE LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Bolsheviks have decided upon a general massacre of all the upper classes on November 10 said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today. It will be another "St. Bartholomew's night," according to the dispatch. The upper classes in Russia are in panic of indescribable proportions.

AUSTRIA ADMITS EVACUATION OF ALBANIAN TOWN VIENNA, Oct. 30.—Concerning operations in Albania and Serbia Austro-Hungarian headquarters issued this statement: "In Albania our rearwards have evacuated Alessio. There has been no change on the Drina front. In Serbia yesterday our troops, who were not in fighting contact with the enemy, reached Palanka."

BRAZILIAN SHIP REPORTED SUNK, STILL AFLOAT NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Brazilian steamship Guaratuba, which was recently reported as having been sunk by a German submarine, now is said to have escaped and is due to arrive soon at an American Atlantic port. Information to this effect was received here today in marine circles.

FIRE DESTROYS OHIO VILLAGE ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 30.—Hanover, a village in Columbia County, southwest of this city, was virtually wiped out by fire early today with a loss estimated at between \$100,000 and \$200,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary origin.

be a trading property for Germany in obtaining peace. By evacuating it, exactly as she evacuates Belgium and northern France, Germany will virtually concede its final surrender.

The Administration's view is that Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France. President Wilson is said to have meant nothing short of this when he declared the ancient wrong must be righted. No compromise was possible. Germany took away from France physical property of France, is now in possession of that property and to right the wrong must return it.

Acceptance Is Expected The Administration expects Germany to accept the terms just set forth. There may be some gesture of refusal by Germany at first, some stiffening up and show of resistance, but it is not believed that this resistance will last long.

It is pointed out that the whole central combination has fallen to pieces, that Austria is ready to surrender, that Ludendorff, the brains of the military party has been beaten in Germany and forced to retire from his position of quartermaster general and that the Kaiser shows every sign of readiness to make any concession necessary to save himself or his dynasty.

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BERLIN SAYS TRUCE TERMS ARE AWAITED

Further Proof Given That Authority Has Been Transferred to Reichstag

PRESIDENT MAY SEND NEW APPEAL TO PARIS

Versailles War Council Reported to Have Already Reached Agreement

AMOUNTS TO SURRENDER German Fleet and U-Boats Must Yield and Allies Occupy Towns

By the Associated Press Washington, Oct. 30. Another note from the German Government reached Washington today. It supplements the last brief communication, saying armistice terms were awaited, by reciting in detail governmental changes which have taken place in Germany as evidence that the Kaiser has been deprived of all power of making war and negotiating peace.

This time the Germans do not address President Wilson personally, but send the information for the American Government, apparently recognizing that the stage of personal appeals has passed with the transmission of their armistice and peace plea to the Allies.

The new note reiterates that the actual power and responsibility of the Government has been transferred to the Reichstag and describes the progress of the necessary constitutional changes.

The note probably will be forwarded immediately to Paris, where the supreme war council already is reported to have formulated terms upon which the United States and the Allies might permit a cessation of hostilities.

Expect Announcement of Terms It was stated that the new communication made no change in the situation. The next step is expected to be an announcement from one or all the capitals of the cobelligerents of armistice terms.

The armistice program said to have been prepared by the supreme war council had not been reported on early today by the American representatives. The Government, however, is known to favor terms equally as drastic as those described in press dispatches as agreed upon at Versailles.

Preparing Reply to Vienna As word of the new German move came, it was learned that President Wilson was working today on a reply to the last note from Vienna in which the Austrian Government accepted all principles and conditions of the President and asked for armistice and peace proposals.

The reply, which probably will be made public before night, is expected to inform the authorities at Vienna that on the basis of acceptance of all conditions, including actual independence and not mere autonomy for subject nationalities, their request has been referred to the governments with which the United States is associated.

Austria Also Must Surrender Although officials here regard the Austro-Hungarian situation as far from clarified and are inclined to question how far the Government of Vienna now is qualified to speak for any one, the understanding is that they are to be dealt with on the theory that, as in the case of the Germans, acceptance of armistice terms amounting to surrender in the field, will be the best guarantee of faithful performance of any promises.

Secretary Lansing had not received early today the note reported to be coming from Count Andriusschitz, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and was expected to intervene with President Wilson.

HUGHES'S REPORT UP TO PRESIDENT

Result of Airplane Inquiry Ready to Be Transmitted

CRITICISM AND PRAISE

By the Associated Press Washington, Oct. 30. Attorney General Gregory expects to send to President Wilson late today or early tomorrow Charles E. Hughes's report on airplane production. In a letter of transmittal, the Attorney General may express some views differing from those of Mr. Hughes with whom he has collaborated personally throughout the inquiry.

Mr. Gregory discussed the report today with Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Tamm, who called at the Department of Justice. This call followed the circulation of reports that the Attorney General might disagree materially with Mr. Hughes's conclusions.

The Attorney General has spent most of his time this week examining the text of Mr. Hughes's report, which summarizes the voluminous testimony of army officers, production managers, Government engineers and armistice engineers of plants holding contracts. The report is understood to contain criticism of inefficient methods disclosed and likewise praise of achievements of certain Government production directors and industrial plants whose records have been good.

There also is said to be a comprehensive statement of the situation of the airplane program during the recent reports of the War Department with separate phases of the production program, such as the preliminary planning by army officers, the aircraft board and other advisors called in by the Government, the execution of these plans and the final results shown in finished planes. Criticism, both adverse and favorable follows, and testimony is cited to show where the fault lay in preliminary ideas and in the industrial and mechanical execution.

The report also shows the money cost of the airplane program, the appropriations and the amount of each which has been spent.

The Road to the Rhine Some Day Soon You May Want Today's Full Page War Map for reference when the Yanks march on into Germany. In All Editions on the back page of today's Evening Public Ledger